FBIS DAILY REPORT

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VIDELA DEFENDS ADMINISTRATION, COMMENTS ON BEAGLE

PY262042 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0035 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Santa Fe, 25 Nov (NA)--On the next-to-last day of his visit to Santa Fe, Argentine President Jorge Videla today said that Argentine people are the only ones that have the right to look into the activities carried out against terrorism. He also answered recent criticism issued against his administration.

Speaking last night during a meeting with local representatives of the private sector, the president said: "No one but the Argentine people can look into what happened here. There can be but one judge, and that judge is the Argentine people who have already issued their veredict."

Videla, who spoke at the Santa Fe Cultural Center, expressed his surprise "at the criticism issued in the last few days. This was interpreted as an implicit answer to a statement issued on Friday in Bahia Blanca by Adm Emilio Massera, former navy commander.

Videla spoke for more than an hour to approximately 600 persons (representatives from the agricultural, industrial and business sectors). In his talk, the president discussed human rights, the political dialogue, the border dispute with Chile and the presidential succession.

After making an appeal "for the unity of all Argentines, since this is the only way to achieve a strong democracy," Videla said that the political dialogue "helps to establish currents of opinions that in the future may become authentic political parties."

He noted: "We believe that a democracy should have strong and authentic political parties that will help to establish public opinion trends. They should not be groups that are only interested in collecting votes because we cannot allow the process to fall into the hands of our enemies."

Reasserting what he has said on several other occasions, Videla said that the present miltiary process "must have its own succession system since the process cannot fall into the hands of its enemy: subversion." He noted: "The objective of the campaign carried out abroad against Argentina was to isolate us from the rest of the world."

Videla said: "We must admit that very bad things happened in Argentina in the past, since we were living in a war, it is difficult to say when and where this war began since this was an enemy without a banner or a uniform."

He warned that "the war against subversion has not ended..." and that "it left a painful legacy of deaths, wounds and prisoner [words indistinct], this is something we are not happy about, but it does not mean we are not proud of the victory we obtained against subversion." He noted that the outcome of the war "is the price that had to be paid so that Argentines could live with dignity and in freedom. Argentines have accepted this price since they cooperated with the armed forces in the struggle against subversion."

He added: "No one but the Argentine people can look into what happened here. There can only be one judge and that judge is the Argentine people who have already issued their verdict. Argentina is a country of the Western world, but it does not accept any other Western country being its judge. The only judge it accepts is the Argentine people."

Regarding the Argentine-Chilean dispute over the Beagle channel, President Videla noted that the "Pope fervently wants to achieve a solution as soon as possible" and that the Catholic Church is only a "mediator" in this dispute. [passage omitted]

In the last part of his speech, Videla answered recent criticism issued against his administration by noting that "the national organization process is in good health since the armed forces draw strength from being a united bloc."

Many believe that a change in presidents means that there will be no continuity, but they are wrong because the armed forces continue to be the basis of this process and because they are united.

OAS AMBASSADOR VIEWS ARGENTINE-U.S. DISAGREEMENT

PY262059 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1615 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Nov (NA)--The Argentine representative to the OAS, Raul Quijano, today stated that he was "optimistic" regarding the possibility of a "positive solution" to the disagreement between Argentina and the United States in the OAS over the human rights issue to "prevent this problem from affecting the relations among the American nations."

In a statement to the Radio el Mundo program "Ladies and Gentlemen," Quijano based his optimism on the "progress" attained last night during talks and negotiations pursued "late into the night" by the members of the Argentine delegation.

Ambassador Quijano pointed out that "We hope that the asembly will be able to deal with this sensitive human rights subject without affecting inter-American relations." He emphasized: "The debates have been tough, but they helped make positions clear and let everyone know what the others are thinking." He added: "Now we have to see if there is something in common, if there are possibilities to reach agreements, so that once the subjects are discussed this significant and far-reaching assembly can yield results which will not have negative effects on the future but will help guide the future actions of the OAS and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC).

Quijano indicated that Foreign Minister Pastor, who heads the Argentine delegation to the OAS General Assembly in Washington, "is actively seeking an arrangement for a positive solution for this problem without affecting the relations among the American nations."

Quijano reasserted: "I feel optimistic because some progress was attained last night and the talks were scheduled to resume this morning."

"We are working on it," he said, adding that "there are countries which are interested in helping to find a solution, and Argentina will do its best to reach an agreement as long as certain principles of great interest to us are protected." He stressed that "if we can get the United States to adopt a similar attitude, we may well find a solution."

Quijano indicated that after ending his talk with the journalists he would go to the OAS building, because "that is where we hold our meetings and there will probably be some consultations." He indicated that after these consultations, there will be a meeting of "the group which is drafting the resolution that I hope will be acceptable to all countries."

FRG DELEGATION DISCUSSES NUCLEAR COOPERATION

PY270037 Paris AFP in Spanish 0542 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Nov (AFP)--Representatives of the Argentine and FRG Governments met here today in a round of meetings to evaluate the degree of development of nuclear cooperation between the two countries. The discussions covered important aspects related to nuclear, solar and wind energy research and technology, as well as space and aeronautics, oceanography and electronic research in accordance with the basic scientific research and technological development agreement signed in March 1969.

The FRG mission is headed by (Reinhardt Loosch), chief of the subdivision for international and inter-German cooperation of the Ministry of Research and Technology. It will visit the installations of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), the National Space Research Commission (CNIE) and the National Industrial Technology Institute.

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPLAINS OAS RESOLUTION

PY272224 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1629 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] La Paz, 27 Nov (LATIN)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry today began a campaign aimed at the Bolivian people to explain and "criticize" an OAS resolution condemning the Bolivian Government.

The OAS Assembly approved a resolution last Tuesday "deploring" the change of government that took place in Bolivia with the creation of a military junta on 17 July and the annulment of the democratic process.

The document released by the Foreign Ministry last night states: "After exhausting efforts and cunning procedures in open violation of regulation, a circumstantial majority approved a draft resolution submitted by Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama and the United States."

A Foreign Ministry official spokesman said that the communique is aimed exclusively at the Bolivian people as part of a campaign to explain the OAS attitude regarding the government of this cuntry. He said: "We are not going to deliver it to the foreign press."

The document emphasizes that "the resolution was approved despite the solid legal arguments expressed by the Bolivian delegation with the support of several delegations."

The document adds that "the resolution--clearly illegal--was, however, forced for approval by a simple majority" and that the delegations of Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Guatemala and Uruguay did not participate in the voting to protest the resolution.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry also warned that "the arbitrary attitude of people who use ignoble weapons and illegal procedures can become the germ of greater problems for the Americas, now divided by the actions of people who with demagogy and sectorial interests have gone beyond the moral limits."

The communique adds: "If the OAS does not correct its procedures, it will be oscillating between just cases--like the Panama Canal or the Bolivian landlocked situation--and the arbitrary measures adopted by the imposition of occasional majorities recruited for demagogic pruposes."

In conclusion, the document emphasizes "the sad and anguished victory of the delegation of the most powerful country on earth over a small but dignified nation jealous of its sovereignty," in clear allusion to the U.S. participation in the document condemning the Bolivian regime.

JUNTA TAKES MEASURES AGAINST ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

PY262020 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpts] While stating that the national reconstruction government is in an emergency situation with regard to the objectives it set for itself when it assumed power, the president maintained that it has been observed that during this process there has not been sufficient coordination among the responsible ministries and "that there is a delay bordering on a "standstill."

Gen Luis Garcia Meza emphatically maintained that the junta of commanders is aware of the very serious deterioration of the economy and has approved a packet of measures "which it will execute," he asserted.

The president, accompanied by junta members and his ministers, appeared at the Legislative Palace, where the National Advice and Legislation Council [CONAL] is functioning, to announce the government's concern at the critical economic situation and country is experiencing and to give instructions on how the problem is to be faced with realism and determination.

On this occasion, Gen Luis Garcia Meza read a document of instructions for the CONAL to take into account and act on. The text reads:

"When we took charge of the national government in July this year, we did so with the conviction that our basic task was that of national reconstruction. Since then, our main concern has been to seek, through an emergency program, the reordering of the country's economy, the restructuring of the foreign debt, the auditing and control of the state enterprises, a moral renewal and the reorganization of public administration and the proscription of drug trafficking and smuggling.

"The initial measures were proposed over 1 month ago. We now find with deep concern that we have not finished the negotiations with certain professional and social groups required for their execution. The political and social support measures have not yet been worked out. We have further noticed that during this process there has not been sufficient coordination among the responsible ministries and that there is a delay bordering on a standstill. In order to speed up the decisionmaking and execution process as much as possible, the junta of commanders has ordered:

"1. The CONAL Economic Commission should suggest the basic lines of the national reconstruction government's economic policy to the junta of commanders, on the basis of the following general principles:

"We seek to restore the basic internal and external equilibrium of our economy by aggressively promoting our exports and severely restricting public expenditure.

"We should organize our economy on the basis of a totally realistic criterion which implies competitiveness and effective use of the advantages we have in comparison with others within the framework of the desire for integration of the Bolivian people, but rejecting systems such as the Andean Pact which do not fit in with the real situation and the true economic development potential of Bolivia and which also interfere with its domestic affairs.

"2. The Finance and Planning Ministries in consultation with CONAL should finish and complement the planned corrective measures and suggest concrete steps to prevent and reduce their possible negative effects on the mining sector and particularly on the Mining Corporation of Bolivia.

"These corrective measures should be complemented with simultaneous dispositions of a political and social nature.

"3. The above-mentioned actions should lead to the respective plans being submitted to the junta of commanders not later than next Tuesday, 25 November.

STATE SECURITY ARRESTS EXTREMISTS IN SUCRE

PY251836 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Sucre--State security personnel have arrested several extremists who were taken by surprise while carrying out subversive activities, both in the city and in the provinces of Chuquisaca Department. This report was released by Col (Romulo Mercado), prefect of the department, who said that the extremists were following instructions and (?received) money for their work. Commenting on the event, the highest political authority of the department stated that he will not permit a repetition of this situation, and that those guilty of these attempts to cause unrest will be punished harshly.

PRESIDENT SWEARS IN NEW EDUCATION MINISTER

PY272349 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] In a ceremony held at Planalto Palace, President Joao Figueiredo today administered the oath of office to the new education and culture minister, Gen Rubem Ludwig.

Air Minister's Comments

PY272351 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Brasilia--Air Minister Delio Jardim de Matos said here today that the replacement of Eduardo Portela as education minister will in no way affect the political relaxation process, despite the warning made by Guilherme Figueiredo, a writer and brother of President Figueiredo.

The air minister expressed his conviction that President Figueiredo's reassurances should make one believe in the continuity of the process.

AFP Analysis

PY271812 Paris AFP in Spanish 1410 GMT 27 Nov 80

[By Michel Trichet]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 27 Nov (AFP)--The resignation of Education and Culture Minister Eduardo Portela and his immediate replacement by a high-ranking military officer have caused uneasiness in liberal Brazilian circles to the point that the case has become a national political issue, observers have said.

Portela, a well-established liberal professor and writer, has a natural inclination toward holding dialogues with professors and students. Thus, his appointment as education minister in 1979 was considered a sign of good will toward promoting democratization on the part of the government of Gen Joao Figueiredo.

Portela's replacement by Gen Rubem Ludwig, who until Wednesday was executive secretary of the National Security Council, has aroused fears that the regime might harden its position toward the university sector, which has traditionally adopted a critical attitude and which is currently shaken by a deep social crisis. In any case, Ludwig's appointment clearly indicates that General Figueiredo regards the university problem as a political issue that transcends the academic framework.

Observers have noted that the National Students Union, an organization that is not legally recognized by the government and which unwaveringly opposes the creation of union and student central organizations, recently appointed a new board which is politically farther to the left than its predecessor.

Furthermore, university professors, who have been on strike throughout the country for a week to demand wage increases, are counting on the active solidarity of the students. The students simultaneously have been conducting a campaign in favor of a free-of-charge educational system. Obviously, this campaign is not free from political motives.

Outgoing Education Minister Portela complained time and again because the national educational budget was being gradually reduced. Yet, his complaints went unheeded as a result of the intransigent position adopted by the Planning Ministry.

In a speech he made before a congressional committee on the eve of his dismissal, Portela expressed his solidarity with the demands of the professors and openly expressed political views which were in disagreement with those of the government.

Portela advocated a university education that would stimulate the development of critical attitudes. He also advocated university autonomy and every form of student participation in university life. He finally stated that the professors should earn salaries that would maintain their dignity.

Guilherme Figueiredo, a writer and brother of the president of the republic--whom he criticizes--said recently that if Eduardo Portela is forced to leave the Education Ministry, the government's democratization process will fail.

Portela's replacement elicited immediate reaction from opposition circles where some contended that Portela was being harassed by military personnel linked to the security and intelligence sectors. Those circles believe that the replacement of a liberal civilian personality by a military officer from the National Security Council as head of the national educational system poses a serious risk to the government's democratization process.

For their part, the leaders of the teachers unions fear repression despite the soothing words of General Ludwig.

RADIO COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'PRESSURE' AT OAS

PY261932 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Newton Carlos Commentary]

[Text] Despite his defeat in the 4 November presidential election, Carter has stated that he will continue to be President of the United States until Ronald Reagan's inauguration on 20 January. Proof of this is the U.S. position at the OAS General Assembly which is now underway in Washington. Never before at an OAS General Assembly has the United States exerted so much pressure on the human rights issue. The United States demands that violations of human rights be considered in each country separately.

There have been violent reactions from countries charged with violating human rights, such as Argentina. With Reagan as president of the United States, things will probably be different. Perhaps President Carter's objective is to set up a U.S. policy advocating an intransigent defense of human rights on the eve of Ronald Reagan's inauguration.

BRAZILIAN-PRC COMPANIES SIGN PROTOCOL FOR JOINT VENTURE

PY261944 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Nov 80 p 22

[Text] The formation of an association between a Chinese and a Brazilian company became feasible last week. The Chinese Corporation for Imports and Exports of Forest Products, a company headquartered in Beijing, signed a protocol of intent with Madureira National, Incorporated (Manasa), a private company in Sao Paulo, envisaging the formation of a joint venture [given in English] to exploit forests in the Amazon. The undertaking has the endorsement of Brasilinvest [not further identified].

According to the protocol, the first step will be taken by Manasa, which must identify an industry in the forestry sector carrying out activities in the Amazon and assume control of the stocks. If this is not possible, then the Sao Paulo company must double its current installations through a new undertaking. All the information will be submitted to the Chinese corporation and the final decision on the alternatives will be made jointly.

The protocol also establishes that the Brazilian company will have to contribute over 50 percent of the shares, and that the next negotiations will be held in China.

QUE PASA DISCUSSES STATUS OF POLITICAL LEFT

PY270145 Santiago Chile QUE PASA in Spanish 13-19 Nov 80 pp 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 42

[Text] The left has played an important political role in Chile's past, and it would be a mistake to believe that it will not do so again at some time in the future, even though it may not be soon and the manner may not be that of the old parties. There are still leftists in Chile...This was proven by the 2 million who voted "no" at the plebiscite.

This magazine has investigated the current status of the political thoughts and actions of the left, both inside and outside Chile.

This distinction is essential. Abroad are the old Popular Unity (UP) leaders...Sule, Corvalan, Altamirano, Almeyda and others, exiled immediately after 11 September 1973 or soon afterward, after spending--for the most part--some time in prisons or hide outs. These people are supplied with funds by the USSR or its satellites or by friendly European, U.S. or international socialist organizations. They travel a great deal, they talk a lot and they print a lot of material for circulation outside Chile. The propaganda they disseminate is given full coverage by the press and news agencies worldwide.

However, the actions of the old UP leaders in exile evidence insurmountable difficulties. First of all, they have continued fighting each other and splitting into factions which get smaller and smaller all the time. In the second place, "their clocks stopped" on 11 September 1973. They are still living in that time, and the enormous social changes--whether good or bad-- experienced by the country since are either unknown to them or known only as one knows about Tibet or the Ivory Coast: from books. Their knowledge (especially in the case of former UP members) is distorted by 1973 prejudices. In this regard, Altamirano's case is pathetic. His latest book published in France, "Chili: Les Reasons D'une Detaite" ("Chile: The Reasons For a Defeat") would have already been unrealistic in 1973. By now, it is merely science fiction.

But the worst shortcoming of the "old timers" of the UP is their lack of followers. This can be seen even among the Chileans in exile. One of them has written to SELECCIONES SOCIALISTAS: "How can it be that the very 'leaders' (please keep the quotation marks) responsible for the tragedy of the Chilean people can go on begging for handouts to stay alive. What did they do on 11 September 1973? How did they defend the Popular Unity process? And just one more question...what the hell have all these gentlemen been doing during all these years in exile?"

The Domestic Left

However, the letters of Chileans in exile to SELECCIONES SOCIALISTAS (a monthly they publish in Luxembourg) fade before those received from anonymous leftists in Chile:

"Those who want to make a revolution should face up to things and come to the interior. Those who want to be leaders should come to Chile and face consequences."

Not all the leftists inside the country view their old leaders with so much anger. However, almost all of them agree: These leaders are largely responsible for the leftist catastrophe in 1973. "If we ever get back in power," said an important former leader of the Independent Popular Action (API--Rafael Tarud's group, which was part of the Popular Unity) who lives in Chile, "the first thing we will do is put our UP leaders on trial." He said this to QUE PASA.

The leaders in exile know nothing of Chile's status quo.

The policy of the left must be decided where it has some meaning: in Chile.

The "political project" (including the economic and social changes) which the UP advocated in Allende's time is obsolete. It must be revised and reviewed.

"For the leaders in exile," an old and influential leader of the Radical Party living in Chile and one of the most objective judges of his expatriate comrades told QUE PASA: "We have affection and love, but revolutions take place inside and not outside of countries. International events are a good incentive, but they do not create the appropriate conditions."

In addition to all this, the domestic left agrees on other issues. It is realistic. It does not hope to regain power immediately, or even in the medium term. It has a considerably more modest goal: some "room" (in fashionable terminology) which would allow it to organize itself. It knows that it is under close surveillance and under full control: "During a meeting broken up by the CNI [National Information Center] at the restaurant Onda Latina (according to what a leftwing student of the state technical university told us) half of the people present were informers of the security services."

The domestic left (with the exception of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] and its "fronts") is against violence and armed struggle. Of the latter it had a bitter taste in 1973, and it believes that violence is useless and that its cost in public opinion is too high.

The universities are the great hope of the domestic left. It states that there it has made significant progress and is creating a trend of thought, a cultural atmosphere and a generation of opposition leaders who do not belong to the center but to the left. "The boys are ours." But, there is a "but." These new leftists do not mingle very well with the old militants. This is explained by saying that the old guard is made up mostly of "deadbeats," that is, the most low-key and bourgeois men of the former UP, that is why they were able to stay in Chile. The youth, on the other hand, are not made up of "deadbeats."

Finally, even though the domestic leftwing parties are illegal and small, the left itself is working like an ant, especially in the cultural and university fields, which give it a certain degree of protection and are financed (generally by the church or by foreigners), such as the ACU (University Cultural Action), the "cultural workshops" of the communists and socialists, the old Flacso (Latin American College of Social Sciences) and the Academy of Christian Humanities--of the cardinal--to which the students of the former massively switched, certain magazines such as Analisis (of the academy), Apsi, Mensaje (of the Jesuits), etc. These are the places where the domestic left goes and where it is well-received.

For the regime and the military government, the only thing the domestic left feels is utter abhorrence, especially centered on the president of the nation. It does not believe that anything done since 1973 has been good, except the way in which the government has handled its own propaganda. It sees no difference between the "hardliners" and the "softliners."

The domestic left feels gratitude toward the church, but (this is said very carefully and in a low voice) fears that in the future the church could take over the political leadership to which the left claims and feels entitled.

The Leftwing Parties

We will now examine the various parties which used to be part of the old UP and will analyze their foreign and domestic activities. The latter are little known partly because they are illegal and underground and partly because (barring exceptions) they are limited.

1. The Communist Party

This party boasts of being alive and perfectly organized to the last "cell" throughout the country.

If we take into account other cases (Spain, Portugal) it is possible that this is true. It also claims that its membership, which has been reduced by its own admission, is the largest of the leftwing parties (and this is certainly true) and numbers 280,000 persons (which is bound to be an exaggeration).

Its highest-ranking bodies--the Central Committee and the Political Commission--were blown apart by the military uprising. They were reassembled 3 years ago with leaders unknown to the security services but the CNI again broke them up. However, with infinite communist patience they are back again. This time with a new and very important characteristic: the presence of the communist generation of the sixties, the youngsters who fought under Alessandri and Frei and attained victory with Allende in 1970. Such is the case of Gladys Marin who has been a member of the Political Commission since the end of 1979. Corvalan--who even before the military uprising had proven to be unable to tolerate political tension, as evidenced by his tendency toward alcoholism--is now a mere figure for propaganda and foreign consumption. Obviously, Moscow's control over the party is stronger than ever: the Chilean Communist Party [PC], going against the entire Chilean left, "unhesitatingly" approved the Russian invasion of Afghanistan in a note signed by Corvalan and Orlando Millas.

The PC does not seem to draw any difference between those in exile and those who are not. However, it is subject to a constant drain of impatient members who turn to violence. A doctor, a paramedic and a medical student who were part of the "Chilean Communist League" were arrested in May this year. The objective of this league is to encourage joint PC-MIR actions. Communist propaganda is disseminated mainly through Radio Moscow...seven programs are broadcast to Chile every day in Spanish and include "leading actors" well-known to us, such as Volodia Teitelboim (writer and former senator) and Hugo Fazio (former vice chairman of the Central Bank) and others less known. Such is the case of the member of the Political Commission, Pedro Correa. A monthly, which under the name of UNIDAD ANTIFASISTA had been circulating underground in Chile, published 137 issues. In 1980, it changed its name to that of the traditional communist daily: EL SIGLO.

With regard to its political line, the PC had been following a single line up to the plebiscite: the one stated in the manifest of October 1973 and in Corvalan's lengthy essay issued in July 1979 under the title "Our Democratic Project." It seeks a "frank and open understanding" with all "democratic forces," including very specially the Christian Democrats [DC], the "nonmonoplic businessmen," and even the military. The objectives of this alliance are: first, to overthrow the government and put an end to "fascism", second, to establish a "temporary government" made up of DC and UP members, third, "to reach an agreement to work jointly for an historical and more or less extensive period." The PC guarantees that to attain such objectives it would be willing to sacrifice several programmatic goals. Corvalan has begun talking once more of the train which goes to Puerto Mont, but some of the passengers want to get off in Chillan [midway], etc. He stated that now he would also be willing to get off in Chillan...as long as President Pinochet was not on the train as well.

2. The Socialist Party

As usual, this party is the one which has splintered most and has the greatest differences between those in exile and those who are not. Its position is also very confused.

The first schism (1976-77) took place abroad between the foreign secretariat (which included Almeyda and Altamirano) and the regional coordinating board whose most active leader was Belarmino Elgueta but which also included our old and dreaded "friends" such as the former Deputy Mario Palestro and the former Economy Minister Pedro ("El Tifon") Vuskovic. The coordinating board with headquarters in Caracas, rejected the need for alliances with even the European social democracy, a great economic supporter of those in exile. Almeyda and Altamirano concluded by expelling the "little group" of the coordinating board. However, between last year and this, more schisms appeared.

As we all know, Almeyda and Altamirano have expelled each other. The disagreements between the two are obscure, apparently Carlos Altamirano accuses Clodomiro Almeyda of being excessively pro-Soviet (Almeyda lives in East Berlin and works for a university--that is, for the state) and of giving rise to an extremely broad anti-Pinochet alliance. Until the plebiscite, Altamirano refused to make an alliance with the DC (however, just before the plebiscite he seemed to change his mind on this subject). Altamirano does not want to tie the PS to any "international" either (thus following the socialist tradition). Almeyda is close--as his rival says--to the communist position, however he has embellishments of his own, such as insisting on "democratizing" (translation: destroying) the armed forces which the PC views as extremely untimely.

But these are not all the schisms among those in exile. There are two "regional branches"--the "European" (leaders: J. Nimpsch, a. Arellano, M. Gonzalez and others), and the "Venezuelan" (Aniceto Rodriguez, greatly respected by the socialist world)--which refuse to obey either Almeyda or Altamirano.

Domestically, the socialist groups are many: the Socialist Action Movement connected with the Venezuelan regional branch, the Socialist-Concensus Party connected with the European regional, the Humanist Tendency, the Pro-Recovery Front, the former PSP (Popular Socialist Union of Raul Ampuero), etc. But the fact that they have to remain underground tends to unite them all in a kind of flexible alliance which was made official at the beginning of 1979 under the name of Socialist Convergence [Convergencia Socialista].

The Socialist Convergence seeks to incorporate other similarly oriented but originally Christian-Democratic groups.

Socialist refugees spend their time in "unity" meetings that have been held in different parts of the world: Caracas, Mexico City, Algiers, Rome and Ariccia, a town in Italy where the most recent meeting was held. But there has been little progress in this direction. "Representatives of those that carry out clandestine activities inside Chile" are said to attend these meetings. But since no names are given, it is impossible to know if this is true or even to know the real importance of these "representatives."

The following is an example: A "congress" of 50 high-ranking Chilean socialist refugees has just ended in Caracas. It was presided over by Aniceto and attended by the ever-present "representatives of those that carry out clandestine activities inside Chile." Its conclusions: "To establish basic national agreement of the democratic opposition sector," that "the left should get rid of all dogmas;" that socialism should be "a democratic-humanist movement;" to establish "ideology seminars;" etc.

We must warn, moreover, that the socialist sector lacks a regular clandestine press. Publications like SELECCIONES SOCIALISTS, CHILE INFORMATIVO, and UNIDED Y LUCHA are sporadic and do not have a true regular distribution system inside the country.

3. Other Leftist Groups

The MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] continues to uphold the same position it has always supported despite the fact that the rest of the leftist sector (including Altamirano) has unanimously rejected it. It states that a political or class alliance should not be established with either the bourgeoisie or the armed revolution to overthrow the government. It has created a "front" with the so-called "Popular Resistance Milita." The publication EL REBELDE is still being issued on an irregular basis, and the attacks (against banks, bomb attacks against shops, etc.) that are perpetrated by the MIR continue to be its greatest source of publicity.

The Christian groups--the IC [leftist Christian group] and the two MAPU [Unitary Popular Action Movement] factions--develop minimal and sporadic activity by issuing clandestine publications (RESISTENCIA DEMOCRATICA, PRIMERA PLANA) and by writing slogans on walls. In the last few months, however, the police have intercepted several MAPU couriers and links.

This shows that there are still MAPU groups that have contacts abroad. What is more, the ideal of the Christian left is still very much alive (see inset), and other leftist-inclined groups operate through certain Santiago vicariate offices. It is said that a future popular Christian party will be established by these sectors.

The Plebiscite

At first, they were in favor of carrying out campaigns urging people to abstain from voting in the plebiscite. Later, since some feared that the percentages of abstentions would be too small and that they would lose prestige, they decided to vote against the plebiscite. This is what happened with the socialists, the communists, the MAPU followers and the Gazmuri peasant-workers. The MIR and the Garreton faction of the MAPU abstained from voting in a "conscientious, massive and organized" manner. The IC, however, did not issue any instructions in this regard.

The effect that the approval of the plebiscite by 67 percent had on the left at both the domestic and international levels cannot yet be truly measured. But they reportedly are experiencing the following:

A dismantling, a sign that the political and socioeconomic sectors are experiencing a "change" (a change that has been caused by the government). Since this change will reportedly make the left into an obsolete sector it is, therefore, quite urgent to reorganize models, tactics and strategies. There is also a concern over the popularity that both the regime and President Pinochet enjoy among the people.

A disc rding of all kinds of resistance and an attempt to establish a sort of "agreement" with Christian democracy on some limited actions and objectives.

A gaining of popularity. Some MIR sectors are violence prone, and even Corvalan said in October that "the masses will break out in one way or another until they defeat fascism." EL REBELDE, the MIR publication, praised Corvalan's words but this statement coming from Corvalan or the Communist Party should be interpreted as a verbal concession to their rank and file, who are exasperated by the massive approval in the plebiscite.

NUCLEAR COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH URUGUAY

PY280147 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Chile and Uruguay have signed a cooperation agreement for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The two countries agreed to help each other in all aspects of nuclear energy for peaceful uses. The cooperation will be carried out through the exchange of personnel and nuclear materials and equipment. The Atomic Energy Commissions of the two countries will be in charge of putting this agreement into practice. The commissions will meet at the request of either party to evaluate the projects. The agreement will be in effect 30 hours after [words indistinct] are ratified by Chile and Uruguay.

BRIEFS

FISHMEAL EXPORTS--Chile has become the main world exporter of fishmeal and fish oil, thus surpassing its traditional rival, Peru. Chile this year managed to produce 460,000 tons of fishmeal and 90,000 tons of fish oil. Exports of these products have netted Chile $300 million. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Nov 80 PY]

M-19 REJECTS AMNESTY BILL APPROVED BY CONGRESS

PA270442 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0343 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 26 Nov (EFE)--The 19 April Movement (M-19) has rejected an amnesty bill for guerrillas found guilty of minor offenses, which has been approved by a congressional committee.

The M-19 guerrillas today interrupted private television transmissions on several occasions to state that "the M-19 does not accept the amnesty proposed by the Chamber of Representatives."

The voice of a male guerrilla was heard over channel seven saying that "the M-19 will not sacrifice its years of struggle for a partial amnesty and will continue to struggle underground."

The voice likewise announced the official nomination of top M-19 leader Jaime Bateman Cayo as a presidential candidate for the 1983 elections.

The M-19 spokesman said that Bateman's political platform included the possibility of lifting the state of siege and the national security statute which are in force in Colombia.

Other guerrilla groups, such as the National Liberation Army and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, have not issued any statements regarding the amnesty.

TURBAY CALLS RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA 'VERY FRIENDLY'

PA271737 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today rejected claims that there is a crisis in the relations between Colombia and Venezuela over the demarcation of marine and underwater areas. In brief statements to newsmen during an event held at the language academy, he said that, on the contrary, official relations between the two countries are very friendly.

He criticized those who are creating a controversy in the two countries over a recent tentative agreement on the issue disclosed by the two governments. The president refused to say when negotiations to find a final solution to this problem will be resumed.

PRESIDENT SEES COUNTRY AS MAJOR AGRICULTURE SUPPLIER

PA271806 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said yesterday that he will not be satisfied as ruler until he sees the conditions in the country for it to become the supplier of agricultural products for the Andean subregion. He noted that we have all the resources to reach this goal, adding that nature has given us excellent advantages for this, including the human resources.

He said that economic resources are scarce, but noted that agricultural development agencies, such as the Financial Fund and the Agrarian Institute, are actively working in the search for better methods to produce food.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON ALLEGED BOLIVIAN PLAN

PY262048 Paris AFP in Spanish 0329 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Lima 25 Nov (AFP)--Peruvian Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara has stated that he knows nothing about an alleged Bolivian Government plan to ask for the cooperation of the Peruvian Armed Forces to fight against the Bolivian extremists living in Lima.

In turn, three Peruvian deputies, one of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance and two of Marxist leftwing groups, have criticized the alleged plans of the Bolivian regime and have proposed that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry demand explanations from La Paz about the interventionist plans.

Asked about the plan, Minister De la Jara said that he knows nothing about it and added that should such a request be put before him he would reject it immediately.

He indicated that any measures taken by his ministry would be based on respect for the constitution, that human rights would in no way be violated and that no Bolivian extremist will be returned to that country.

He also proposed to hold an investigation into the matter and recalled that Peru has signed several international agreements regarding respect for human rights.

In turn, leftwing Deputy Antonio Meza has rejected the Bolivian Government's attempt to extend its tentacles into Peru.

After pointing out that this would involve the Peruvian Government in acts detrimental to national sovereignty, Antonio Meza concluded by stating that Peru has signed the international asylum treaty and must thwart this adventure.

After that, Marxist deputy Manuel Dammert said that he was concerned over the silence of the progovernment party Popular Action regarding the report by the Bolivian refugees.

He concluded his speech by suggesting that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry ask Bolivia for an explanation to establish responsibilities in the matter.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Lopez Portillo's Welcome

PA260434 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo today welcomed Dominican President Antonio Guzman at the Cancun International Airport. The two chiefs of state will study the possibilities of the Dominican Republic receiving the benefits of the Mexican-Venezuelan proram of energy cooperation.

The Dominican Republic also has expressed its interest in becoming a sugar supplier for Mexico. The result of the talks between the two presidents, as well as the signed agreements, will be revealed in a joint communique to be released during a news conference tomorrow, marking the end of the official visit of the Dominican chief executive.

Joint Communique Issued

PA270002 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 26 Nov (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and Dominican President Antonio Guzman today expressed deep concern over the critical situation in some Latin American countries.

Their concern is contained in the joint communique issued at the end of the 24-hour official visit by the Dominican president. The visit took place in this Mexican tourist resort on the Caribbean.

The communique states that the two presidents analyzed the situation prevailing in Latin America in general and the Caribbean area in particular.

In the communique, the two presidents expressed--in what was interpreted as an allusion to the Belize issue--"the need to unwaveringly respect the people's right to self-determination, so that they can choose, without foreign interference, the government most fitted to their aspirations."

Meanwhile, the Mexican president said last night that underdeveloped countries should not limit themselves to merely asking that there be no foreign interference in their domestic affairs. Lopez Portillo said, at a party given in his honor by his Dominican colleague, that these countries should now demand an international order which will fit each country in its proper place so that it can achieve active solutions for development.

According to the communique, Mexico agreed to supply the Dominican Republic with 14,000 barrels of crude oil daily, through the regional energy program decided on by Mexico and Venezuela in August.

It was also said, that contrary to expectations, the Dominican Republic does not have surplus sugar to sell to Mexico. The communique also says that Mexico will grant the Dominican Republic a $2-million credit to bolster trade between the two countries.

Guzman's Departure

PA261821 Paris AFP in Spanish 1745 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Cancun, Mexico, 26 Nov (AFP)--Dominican President Antonio Guzman left here today to return home after an official 24-hour visit to Mexico.

The chief of state was seen off by his Mexican counterpart, Jose Lopez Portillo, with whom he held talks yesterday. The presidential aircraft took off at 1120.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO ACCUSED OF ACCEPTING CUBAN FUNDS

PA271559 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Fernando Trejos Macis, Sandinist Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra's father in law, has told the Judicial Investigation Organization [OJI] that President Carazo received $30 million from Fidel Castro in two jute bags, one containing $20 million and the other $10 million. It was also reported that 34 trips were made between Cuba and Costa Rica and that the money was given as payment for to keeping the Nicaraguan border area a no-man's land.

The report was not officially confirmed because the OIJ refused to release a copy of it. Former Presidents Mario Echandi and Jose Figueres played down the importance of both the report about Carazo and the rumors of a coup, which they were unaware of.

Echandi said Trejos contacted him, but since Trejos had no evidence, he did not even listen to him. Figueres said a coup will not lower the price of oil or raise the price of coffee. Figueres said he thinks Fidel Castro may have given President Carazo $30 million. Echandi said that an unsubstantiated charge is not reliable.

Report To Be Investigated

PA271632 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Many rumors circulated yesterday and the public was surprised to find out that a report had been filed stating that the president has received money from Cuba.

Trejos Macis' report said that Carazo was to be closely scrutinized. Deputy Gerardo Bolanos Alpizar, head of the gunrunning investigation committee, said the report is very serious. The legislative assembly received the document but kept it under wraps. Bolanos said that he could not give any details but that the matter will be investigated. President Carazo, who was scheduled to return from Miami at 2300 yesterday, arrived here at 1700. He canceled a trip to Houston to come back early.

A text of Trejos Macis' report has not been released, but the gist of it is that Carazo received $30 million from Cuba. He said Carazo received the money in two jute bags.

Jose Figueres Ferrer, one of the Costa Ricans most strongly committed to the Nicaraguan revolution, said it is obvious that these are rumors. Figueres also played down the rumors of a possible coup or a blue-ribbon committee. Echandi said that he knew nothing about such a committee or an alleged government junta and that he doesn't think it is possible. The report was made to the judicial investigation organization but its director said he could not release the document.

Nicaragua's Ortega Denies Charges

PA280303 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Alvaro Calderon report from the presidential palace--live]

[Text] Commander Humberto Orgega Saavedra, member of the national directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], this afternoon sent a telegram to Javier Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica, denying statements made by Fernando Trejos accusing the president of the republic of receiving a payment of $30 million. The message sent by Commander Humberto Ortega is as follows:

Javier Chamorro, Nicaraguan ambassador to Costa Rica: We hereby comment on the charges made by Fernando Trejos Martinez regarding statements allegedly made by us to the effect that we gave the sum of $30 million to President Carazo for his help in our liberation struggle.

We urge you to inform those concerned in the Costa Rican Government and President Carazo that we deny these charges, which are false, slanderous and absurd. On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and on my own behalf, we repudiate any plot that might be woven with regard to the undersigned and the aid given by Costa Rica to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people.

[Signed] Fraternally, Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, FSLN National Directorate.

Carazo Discusses Accusations

PA280413 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0206 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Statement by President Rodrigo Carazo from the presidential palace--live]

[Text] I want to speak to you with the serenity and frankness demanded by the circumstances. An absurd reference has been made concerning the motives for my actions against the Somoza regime and for the defense of Costa Rica. I have engaged the services of lawyers to prepare a suit against those who may have assumed, or assume, responsibility in this matter, which, due to the irrational nature of the charges, constitutes an offense to the intelligence of the Costa Rican people.

I fought for the presidency in order to work for Costa Rica. I have dedicated all my efforts to my work, and you are all witnesses to that. I have even been criticized for my dedication to what some call details, branding my behavior as a personal defect. I am fully committed to my duties. I may make mistakes, and there is no doubt that there are persons and groups who disagree with my actions as president.

Nobody, however, has the right to doubt my honor and dignity, which rule all the actions of my life. I am an honorable man, and I shall not allow anyone, for the sake of Costa Rica and for my own sake, to play with my name or with the prestige of Costa Rica for dastardly reasons. I shall be implacable in defense of my country and of my person.

Fellow Costa Ricans, having failed to incriminate me in the arms traffic affair, about which many stories have been circulated, now they are inventing another story, involving a song and dance about some millions of dollars in jute bags.

Before the people of Costa Rica and before history, I fully assumed all my responsibilities in the defense of the nation against Somoza. I repeat: I am proud of everything I did. Now, in the face of vengeful maneuvers, I wish all Costa Ricans to know that I shall defend myself with every means at my disposal, which are truth, reason and justice.

Nothing and nobody will shake the institutionality of Costa Rica. Anyone trying to violate our justice and our law is making a mistake, for we shall not permit it. You, fellow countrymen, must remember this. Central America is a volcano, and many wish it would also erupt in our country.

Fellow Costa Ricans, a criminal action has been committed against me, as an individual, which I shall take to the law courts. As an official, however, my position is not permanent. But Costa Rica is permanent and we must defend it. I invite all Costa Ricans, all who love our fatherland, and all political groups to defend the nation's interests.

This type of absurdity, which looks like a plot, is not an attack on me but on the institutionality of Costa Rica because it seeks to make the citizen lose faith in our democratic system. Let us, therefore, be on the alert.

I ask God to enlighten and comfort me, and I offer him and my fatherland this new sacrifice. Good night.

CARAZO RETURNS FROM CARIBBEAN INVESTORS CONVENTION

PA270230 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] President of the Republic Rodrigo Carazo returned to the country this afternoon after a brief visit to the United States which lasted a little over 30 hours. President Carazo delivered the closing speech of the annual convention of investors of the Caribbean, held in Miami.

The chief executive was greeted at the airport by Acting President Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz and several of his ministers. He immediately resumed his post as president.

President Carazo was pleased with the results of his short visit to Miami, noting the possibility that some new investors may be visiting Costa Rica soon. The visit was a good opportunity to acquaint the investors of the Caribbean nations and the United States with the situation of Costa Rica, which is considerably different from that of the nations of the Caribbean basin, not only economically, but due to the peaceful climate that prevails in the country, Carazo said.

LA NACION WARNS OF 'LEBANIZATION' OF COSTA RICA

PA270446 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 14A

[Editorial: "National Security"]

[Text] In the past, our country became involved, both voluntarily and involuntarily, in our immediate neighbors' revolutionary process of great upheaval and bloody fighting. Never before has national security been so important and urgent.

Our active participation in the Nicaraguan insurrection, which was handled without the traditional political instinct that has characterized the foreign policy of our great forebears, set the stage for our territory to be chosen by the insurrectional groups of other Central American countries as a base of operations, for arms trafficking and as a refuge for all kinds of leftist and rightist adventurers.

A country like ours has innumerable landing strips, according to recent revealing statements made by former Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, the control and surveillance of which are beyond the capacity, organization and human and military resources of our police forces. Combined with a lack of competent and severe immigration controls, our country must be the best sanctuary for all the bands that are presently struggling in the rest of the region.

Someone described this as the possible "Lebanization" of Costa Rica, which is certainly not far away, if we have not already reached that state. Many agitators, adventurers, political leaders and arms smugglers go in and out of Costa Rica and on many occasions even hold news conferences, without the knowledge of our authorities and security services. At this time, no one knows to what extent our territory is being occupied by those revolutionary groups of one or another affiliation, certainly not the Public Security Ministry, whose organization is not able to meet the requirements of the circumstances and which at times cannot even make itself respected, as was demonstrated by the unfortunate incident involving a foreign singer at the national gymnasium a few days ago.

Our democracy is virtually defenseless and is exposed to all kinds of dangers and abuses. We are the most trusting country in the world, despite the conflagration that threatens us from all sides. But future generations may rebuke us for this excessive trust, tolerance, apathy and indolence.

It is not a case for militarization. It is a matter of organizing and modernizing our security and control systems, of increasing vigilance over foreigners, of improving the lower and higher ranks of our police forces and, above all, of placing in really competent hands the delicate and complex task of protecting national security.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTIST PLOTS TO KILL JUNTA MEMBERS REVEALED

PA270302 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0238 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 26 Nov (LATIN)--Official sources announced tonight that Salvadoran military intelligence units have uncovered a conspiracy by extreme leftists to assassinate the members of the government junta.

The sources indicated that the plot also included the assassination of ministers, high-ranking members of the armed forces, officials and businessmen.

The sources added that the details of the conspiracy became known to the military intelligence service through a report submitted by one of those involved.

They added that for the present the military intelligence service will withhold the names of all the persons involved in the conspiracy.

The sources also reported that a plan by the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] involving assassinations was also uncovered from documents found by the National Guard during a raid on an art gallery.

During the operation, firearms and subversive propaganda were confiscated in addition to a list of 85 [figure as received] persons sentenced to death by the leftist groups. The list included businessmen, professionals and military elements, according to the sources.

The security forces have recently increased their operations to eradicate the extremist cells in this capital and in the interior of the country.

A few days ago, the army seized documents of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU), which helped to locate other guerrilla cells and to anticipate subversive activities, according to the same official sources.

The official spokesmen offered no further details on the announced conspiracy and did not mention whether any arrests were made when the plot was revealed.

National Guard Communique

PA270207 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1428 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Communique issued by the Press and Public Relations Department of the National Guard in San Salvador on 26 November 1980; read by unidentified spokesman--live]

[Text] Regarding a list of 82 persons from the public and private sectors who were to be executed by the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES]:

The armed forces, aware of the cowardly, criminal attacks that the PCES is staging against our people through its military, political or mass fronts in response to international instructions, has informed the various news media and the persons involved of a PCES plan to execute 82 individuals from the government and private sectors, including some persons from obvious popular sectors, many of them very honorable persons who have given dedicated service to the fatherland.

The list contains information such as telephone numbers; home and business addresses of those threatened; personal characteristics, such as height, complexion, color, age and distinguishing features; working hours; diagrams of the area in which they live and, in some cases, brief explanations of the reasons for which these gentlemen of the PCES have decided to assassinate the 82 persons from among our people.

All this information is included in the material, which is still being processed, that was confiscated during a raid staged by members of the security forces on 11 November at the (E Bella) art gallery, located on West 1st Street between North 69th Street and San Antonio Abad Boulevard.

More information in this regard will be released to the public within a few days.

GUERRILLA LEADERS REPORTEDLY CAPTURED BY ARMY

PA271917 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1812 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Enrique Alvarez Cordoba, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front; Juan Chacon, secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, and the following persons: Jose Maria Maravilla, Jose Barrera and Enrique Barrera, were captured at the legal aid department of the archbishopric of San Salvador at 1630 GMT today. These five persons were captured during a search by combined army forces.

Defense Minister's Denial

PA280004 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2342 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE)--Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, Salvadoran defense and public security minister, said here today that leaders of the opposition "Revolutionary Democratic Front" have not been captured "by any security or military forces."

In a telephone conversation, Minister Garcia told ACAN-EFE that "no government personnel have participated in the capture or kidnapping of these people; the government junta has already issued orders for an exhaustive investigation into the matter."

FDR Communique

PA280320 Paris AFP in Spanish 0138 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 27 Nov (AFP)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), made up of Salvadoran opposition organizations, issued "an urgent appeal to all the peoples of the world" here today to start activities leading to the prompt release of the FDR members kidnapped this morning in San Salvador.

According to an FDR communique issued here, the six kidnapped men "were captured by members of the security forces and armed civilians" at the San Jose School, where they were holding a press conference. Salvadoran official sources, however, have denied the report.

According to the communique, FDR Chairman Enrique Alverez, Juan Chacon, Humberto Mendoza, Manuel Franco, Francisco Herrera, Doroteo Martinez and Ovidio Hernandez were "captured" and taken blindfolded to an unknown destination.

The communique adds that 25 other people who were in the legal aid office, which operates in the San Jose School, were also arrested.

According to the communique, "the FDR holds the Christian Democratic-military junta responsible for anything that might happen to our captured companeros."

In San Salvador FDR spokesmen said they are conducting various activities aimed at obtaining the release of their companeros and that "if they are not released the FDR will take strong measures against the government."

Meanwhile it was reported that FDR militants this afternoon occupied the San Salvador Cathedral as an initial step in the FDR activities.

Government Statement

PA280445 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0417 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Communique from the Presidency's Secretariat of Information dated 27 November]

[Text] The government today learned of the kidnapping of some political leaders, which some media mistakenly described initially as an arrest. The incident took place at the San Jose Seminary here.

The authorities have initiated a thorough investigation and initial results are as follows:

The rector of the San Jose Seminary, Father Jose Santamaria, was questioned about the kidnapping along with an official of the archbishopric's legal department, Boris Martinez, and guard Dulio Torres Martinez.

The incident took place between approximately 0900 and 1140. The political leaders had called a news conference at the school which, according to a spokesman, was going to be transferred to the metropolitan cathedral.

At approximately 1130, 13 armed persons arrived in two automobiles. There is no mention in the witnesses' reports about anyone in uniform. There is no doubt that the act was designed to worsen the climate of violence affecting the country, against the Salvadoran people's wish for peace.

The governing revolutionary junta therefore demands that the perpetrators of the kidnapping respect the human rights of their victims, particularly their physical and moral security.

Finally, the government calls on the public to refrain from spreading rumors which may involve persons or organizations that had nothing to do with the action, which would only serve to make things worse.

San Salvador, 27 November 1980.

Discovery of Bodies

PA280331 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Nov (AFP)--A very well-informed source has reported here that at least four of the Salvadoran extreme leftist leaders kidnapped today by masked "civilians" have been executed.

Relatives of the victims identified the four bodies found in a ditch 15 km east of the city. The victims are Juan Chacon, secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Bloc, and three members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front--Enrique Escobar, Humberto Mendoza and Doroteo Hernandz

The clandestine extreme rightist organization "Maximiliano Hernandz Martinez Death Squad told the local press that it was responsible for the kidnapping of six extreme leftist leaders [words indistinct] had been executed."

Shortly thereafter, the four bodies were found at the place indicated by the telephone caller. The bodies showed signs of strangulation.

The fate of the other two is unknown.

GUTIERREZ ON PACIFICATION PROCESS, HONDURAN TREATY

PA270413 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 26 Nov 80 (AFP)--Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, member of the Salvadoran governing junta, said here today that the process of pacification is underway in El Salvador despite statements to the contrary from the Salvadoran leftwing, which reports that action against the army has been intensified in the country.

"We cannot perform miracles, but something is being done," Colonel Gutierrez noted, assuring that "although the process is slow, peace will be firmly established by next February."

In addition, the Salvadoran leader today announced that the National University of El Salvador, under military control since June, will be returned to its officials within the next 2 months.

He also referred to preparations underway to hold elections in the country and pointed out that the Central Electoral Council will be named shortly.

This council will call for a constituent election once it has been installed, it was revealed.

Finally, Gutierrez pointed out that the five members of the governing junta will visit Honduras on 7 December to meet with the presidents of Venezuela, Peru, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala in Tegucigalpa.

On that occasion, there will be an exchange of ratification instruments for the general peace treaty signed between El Salvador and Honduras on 30 October, whereby the relations, severed for the past 11 years will be renewed between the two countries.

Treaty Not in Effect Yet

PA272005 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 27 Nov 80 pp 3, 56

[Excerpt] The governments of El Salvador and Honduras will, on 10 December ratify the peace treaty signed by their foreign ministers in Lima, Peru on 30 October. They will also exchange instruments to allow the implementation of the agreement.

Those were the words of Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, revolutionary government junta member, yesterday. He added that overall relations between the two nations cannot return to normal yet. He said that until the necessary steps that were outlined in the peace treaty, namely, the establishment of diplomatic relations, the appointment of ambassadors and consuls, and the establishment of immigration offices to process document, no one can come and go as freely as before.

He stated that it is a matter of days before things return to normal. He said that Salvadoran immigration officials have placed no restrictions on the travel of Salvadorans to Honduras for a soccer game on Sunday, but he urged people not to be upset with the attitude of the neighboring countries' officials because the general peace treaty is not in effect yet and there might be obstacles to their admission "although I doubt it because both governments have the sincere desire to promote the normalization of relations."

Colonel Gutierrez also noted his admiration for the Honduran people and he praised the Salvadoran fans' behavior during last Sunday's match between the Salvadoran and Honduran teams at Cuscatlan Stadium.

COSTA RICAN PLANE LOADED WITH WEAPONS SEIZED

PA271952 Paris AFP in Spanish 1844 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] San Jose, 27 Nov (AFP)--It has been learned from a reliable source that the Salvadoran authorities today seized a Costa Rican plane, a twin-engine Cessna, loaded with weapons for the extreme leftist guerrillas.

According to the same source, the aircraft's license is TI-JJ and it belongs to the Exaco Air Freight Company.

The plane landed on an airstrip at a farm near Santa Teresa, 70 km southeast of San Salvador, because of mechanical problems.

It is not known if the crew had been arrested.

According to the source, the Salvadoran Government will issue a communique about this.

MARITIME SURVEILLANCE, PATROLS TO BE INTENSIFIED

PA271701 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 19 Nov 80 p 48

[Text] The armed forces have issued a warning to foreign trawlers to refrain from poaching in Salvadoran territorial waters in order to avoid confusion and other problems.

A military spokesman said El Salvador's territorial waters extend for 200 miles and the coast guard is maximizing patrols to prevent not only the plundering of our country's sea resources, but also the entry of smugglers.

The commanders and port captains in Acajutla, La Union, La Libertad and El Triunfo are conducting continuous surveillance through maritime and land patrols, depending on the circumstances.

The coast guard normally conducts offshore surveillance in small, high-speed boats, equipped for any contingency.

Land surveillance is conducted with motorized vehicles, and infantry patrols cover the areas most likely to be used by smugglers and foreign mercenaries.

GUATEMALA

SPOKESMAN NOTES UK TROOPS MOBILIZATION IN BELIZE

PA272016 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Edgar Dominguez, an army spokesman, said today that according to unofficial reports, the United Kingdom has allegedly sent troops to Belize:

[Begin recording] [Dominguez] Every time there is a UN session to vote on the future Belizean independence, the British mobilize troops to that department, which is ours and which is being used as a colony by Great Britain. They bring carrier planes which are worth $2 million quetzals each and Scorpio tanks valued at approximately 600,000 quetzals each. It is simply a demonstration of force. They have the most sophisticated weapons in the world, but don't forget that our troops have been trained to fight in our territory and since Belize is ours they can both defend themselves and attack there.

[Question] Would this mean that Guatemalan troops will be mobilized to safeguard our territory?

[Answer] No, the truth is that this British mobilization is just a show of force of a large nation to a small one. However, I don't believe this calls for a mobilization of troops. The first time they did something like this was 5 years ago. We reacted to it and mobilized troops in El Peten, but since this is something they do every year, we keep our troops in their usual places. [end recording]

POLICE DOUBLE SECURITY CORPS AT EMBASSIES

PA271729 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] The police today doubled their vigilance at all embassies here. This measure was taken because of recent terrorist attacks against diplomatic missions of Argentina and Uruguay and a bomb threat today against the Bolivian Embassy.

NICARAGUA

CERNA EXAMINES NEW COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY APPROACH

PA280225 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Nov 80

[NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY special for "El Atabal Sandinista"]

[Text] The counterrevolution in Nicaragua has shifted the focus of its social structure and its activities, trying out a number of new paths and establishing a dangerous link between former Somozist guardsmen and radical reactionary individuals in the private enterprise sector.

State Security Director Commander Lenin Cerna made this statement in an interview with the NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY. Analyzing the different phases the counterrevolutionary process has gone through, Commander Cerna explained the reorganization of the social structure beginning with the first acts of harassment by the former Somozist guardsmen. In this manner, on one hand, there will be bands on the border, which are primarily made up of guardsmen and even their relatives living in areas close to the border. On the other hand, in the course of the year, the authorities have been unraveling a plot discovered through an investigation that has been connecting facts and persons on another, more intellectual, front, which we could say has other perspectives, Cerna said.

Following the arrest of Carlos Garcia Solorzano in May 1980 after the problem of the bands on the borders had been confronted realistically, we have been discovering branches or organizations such as the Democratic Armed Forces [FAD]. At that time there had already been revelations of the names of businessmen, some medium and small businessmen, who were confused by the specter of communism which the most reactionary and recalcitrant members of the private sector have been raising.

Commander Cerna said: We would have wished that those names had not been revealed, because the goal of the revolution was, and is, (?national unity), and there are too many doors open for dialogue, which should have discouraged [words indistinct]. The contacts between former guardsmen, responsible for the genocide against the Nicaraguan people, and what he described as [passage indistinct] the danger represented by this alliance, which in effect constitutes a pact with the devil. They should remember the characteristics of Somozism. They should realize that these criminals will not respect [words indistinct] and that, finally, these groups of private businessmen [words indistinct] cause in favor of a dictatorship that the people overthrew at the cost of their (?blood).

Implicated in the new stage of counterrevolution, according to the state security director, (?were members) of professional and business associations, such as the vice president of the Union of Agricultural Producers [words indistinct] the vice president of the Chamber of Industries and of the rice growers. However, he explained, this does not mean that all business organizations are involved. We have some names, many of them [passage indistinct].

Asked about the possibility of infiltration into the armed forces as a result of the participation of Nestor Moncada, a relative of Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo, Commander Cerna said that it was only an isolated attempt. In this case, he said, the problem of a close relative was involved, but that attempt to infiltrate the armed forces helped us more speedily uncover the activities of the group. This was due to our army's operational characteristics. However, there is absolutely no reason to speak of penetration or infiltration, because it is definitely an isolated case.

Regarding the internal front, repeatedly mentioned by those implicated in the Salazar Arguello case, Cerna explained that this is an attempt to form a force inside Nicaragua that takes orders from an organization abroad; in other words, in this again we see steps to improve the organization of the counterrevolutionary structure. The smashing of several groups that were interrelated allowed us to obtain a better picture of the counterrevolutionary structure, he said.

Cerna said that following the discovery of the groups and the continuation of the investigation, state security was able to make a chart of their composition, which made it possible to identify the future connections and intentions of that internal front. The more organized they were, the clearer was our analysis, he said.

Cerna also referred to the problems of the borders, which he said are very difficult to solve because the border issue requires the handling of complicated situations and circumstances.

In the case of Honduras, he noted that it has always been the reactionary sectors of the army and businessmen who support the Somozist guards in their attempts to strike at the Sandinist revolution, but the Honduran Army as an institution and the Honduran Government are not supporting the counterrevolutionaries.

As regards air incursions over Nicaraguan territory, Cerna confirmed that unmarked planes, of the type that can take off from any clandestine airport in any country, had been noticed. Additionally some airplanes of the Honduran Air Force had been seen to fly over Nicaraguan territory. He said: We understand these flights to be part of exercises, or accidental incursions, since, as I mentioned before, it is a confusing border.

Regarding the activities of former Somozists in Costa Rica, Cerna said there are many motives to be investigated and that of particular concern in this case is the possibility that some guardsmen may try to cause friction between the two governments by stirring up incidents in the border area. This could perhaps be the main activity they will attempt, he said.

Cerna also mentioned the activities abroad and the relations between domestic counterrevolutionaries and the former guardsmen. He mentioned Carlos Garcia Solorzano, chief of the FAD, who was arrested in May of this year; Joaquin Gonzalez, alias Dimas, who fell in the confrontation on the Honduran border in early September and who was chief of the counterrevolutionary bands; Col Bernardino Larios, former Somozist military officer, who was arrested in September; Hernan Wesley and three others implicated in a separatist attempt in Bluefields who were arrested in October; and Eng Jorge Salazar Arguello and four others who were arrested who were members of a counterrevolutionary group.

The names of Somozists were also linked to other groups. For example, during a visit to Peru, (?Salazar Arguello), after making a number of statements against the revolution and national unity, contacted highly reactionary individuals from Peru and other countries. This has been proven.

The plan abroad, Cerna said, has as a base of support the most rightist and reactionary groups. The peoples, on the contrary, are our friends and we also have some governments that are our friends, he said.

Finally, Cerna said the counterrevolutionary attempts will continue, because as the revolution is consolidated and more deeply ingrained within the masses, as is presently occurring, its progress and its achievements will cause desperation among those with a taste for a past that will not return to Nicaragua.

Cerna said those who are trying desperately to return the minorities to power should consider whether it is worthwhile to put themselves in the hands of well-known criminals and think of the judgment of a people who paid such a high price to eradicate a dictatorship that the entire world scorns.

CRUZ ADDRESSES CST MEETING ON ECONOMIC REACTIVATION

PA272114 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Arturo Cruz, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told more than 250 workers gathered at the Jose Benito Escobar auditorium of the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] today that any businessman who loves his fatherland and is conscientious must participate in the country's economic reactivation. He gave a lecture there on the role of the private sector in the revolution.

Defining our economic system as a mixed economy, Dr Cruz reiterated that most Nicaraguan businessmen agree with the economic reactivation process. He noted that substantial participation by the private sector can be seen in the distribution of the gross national product, because the private sector produces 59 percent of the GNP while the public sector produces the rest. He said the private sector must adapt itself to the policies of the revolution, which seeks to benefit the majority by guiding the economy to serve as a true social function for the benefit of our society. Let us listen to an excerpt of Dr Cruz' lecture:

[Begin recording] I want to reiterate emphatically that the vanguard of the people's Sandinist revolution has explained at home and abroad that we will form a mixed economy system. This has been explained in theory but has also been corroborated through administrative measures. When we talk about a mixed economy system we can say that in parallel with a strong government sector there is room for a private sector [words indistinct]. The Sandinist government has also demonstrated that, with an unprecedented pragmatism in the history of revolutions, [words indistinct] the redistribution of the surplus and control of the means of production. Therefore the private sector can develop perfectly within this system as long as it adapts itself to fulfilling the social function of the revolutionary process. [end recording]

Possible Economic Intervention

PA271841 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] While addressing over 250 members of the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST], Dr Arturo Cruz warned that imperialist intervention can be not only military, but also economic. However, he added, we are confident that the progressive countries will support our reconstruction work.

Commenting on Ronald Reagan's Republican government, he said that should it decide to implement an imperialist policy of aggression against Nicaragua, we must be ready to go to the final consequences. His statements follow:

[Begin recording] No one, absolutely no one, regardless of how powerful he may be, has enough moral authority to avoid being censured by the world community [words indistinct] had the slightest intention of intervening in Nicaraguan affairs.

That intervention, however, does not necessarily have to involve an armed attack. It might be an economic or financial attack. An interventionist government, a gov rnment that might decide to move away from Carter's current policy--which as the revolutionary leaders have explained, is acceptable to Nicaragua and is even characterized by great respect--or more specifically, should the Republican government decide to choose an imperialist path and attack us economically, for instance boycotting the loans we have obtained from international organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank, we can rest assured that progressive countries such as Mexico, a number of European nations and our friends in the socialist bloc, would step forward to defend the Nicaraguan revolution.

We must, however, be very realistic about all this and we must always be ready to go to the final consequences. Regarding this, one must always remember that the huge task of reconstruction, construction or reactivation--whatever we choose to call it--is ours and that all the aid they might give us merely complements our efforts.

[Words indistinct] These few words, all private sector businessmen who love their country will participate in this [word indistinct]. If for any reason certain businessmen are planning to resort to illicit means to hinder the revolutionary process, they are undertaking a mission destined to complete failure. If some businessmen do not want to continue to participate in the process, the state, the revolutionary Sandinist government, is ready to [words indistinct] they are looking for. However, in order to do that, we must prepare ourselves. [end recording]

LA PRENSA: WHEELOCK CONFUSES 'THROUGH EMOTION'

PA270318 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 pp 1, 12

Roberto Cardenal Article

[Text] The speech by Commander Jaime Wheelock at the Revolutionary Plaza on Wednesday, 19 November was a brilliant example of eloquence. We could not help but think of Fidel Castro, not only because Fidel is also a good speaker, but the style and even the tone of voice, the changes in intonation and in emphasis, and the presentation of the arguments all brought to mind the great speaker of the Greater Antilles.

The stylistic aspect of the speech surpassed the actual content of the speech, or better said, an impeccable style was used to confuse certain aspects of the meaning of the speech.

When he spoke of Mr Salazar, he discussed him as a person who was plotting against the front's revolution. He referred to Salazar vaguely, not wanting to mention him directly, but hinting that it was Salazar who was holding meetings with Somozist elements in Honduras, Costa Rica and other countries. When he talked about Salazar's death, he said his death was not due to the fact that he was a leader, or because he belonged to a social class and he compared him with Dimas, as if to say that Salazar as well as Dimas had died in combat. However, we all know that Jorge Salazar was not carrying arms and he who is unarmed cannot die in combat like Dimas died, and that in all civilized countries the life of an unarmed person is respected, even in the wild west of the movies where an unarmed man is given another chance.

When speaking about elections, Comander Wheelock spoke of Nandaime and of Robelo, who wanted to return to another era, an era of Somozism. He said that the 1985 elections would not be like those during Somoza's time, and that the exploiters could not be candidates in this country. In a veiled manner Commander Wheelock again confused many things through emotion and says, without really saying it, that parties such as the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], the Democratic Conservative Party, the Social Christian Party and the Social Democratic Party will not be able to participate in the elections in this country because they are the parties of exploiters who want Somozism to again prevail in this country. Wheelock said all this more through his emotions, following the adage "a word to the wise is sufficient," instead of explaining things he increased the confusion, and instead of opening the doors for a dialogue where one can clearly speak to let oneself be understood, he introduced more elements of doubt and distrust.

Another aspect of national life which Commander Wheelock mentioned in an insincere manner is the situation of freedom of press. He said that there was full freedom so that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro could publish whatever he wanted, which is not true. Nobody can deny the existence of decrees 511, 512, and 513, and censorship has reached such an extreme that we were requested to submit anything we were going to publish on the death of Jorge Salazar to the Interior Ministry, where we did in fact send our reports, which were then corrected.

With regard to his differences with the government plan, Commander Wheelock repeated what Dr Ramirez had said, that they had protested the nationalization of the banks. To the best of our knowledge nobody has talked about such nationalization, the issue has not even been raised. To bring it up now distracts those who were listening to him and makes us believe that for this reason some people had withdrawn from the State Council. Thereby diverting attention from the reason for their withdrawal. By talking like this, he decreased the seriousness, veracity and authority of everything said.

Concerning the ban on the MDN rally in Nandaime, Commander Wheelock said that the MDN was advised that for security measures they should not stage their rally. However, what this action really did was to ban the rally,and since this was not the first time that obstacles were placed in the path of the rally, it is still difficult to believe that this was not done for political reasons.

As for the concept of national unity which Commander Wheelock raised, it is a totalitarian type. He wants everyone, whether we support the FSLN or not, to join what that party is doing, without giving us any right to dissent or offer any resistance or show any preferences with regard to the manner in which the country should be guided. His concept of government is also totalitarian. We have the weapons, we represent the people, therefore, we decide and we rule and we tell the people what they should do. Perhaps the day will come when that type of rule will change and it will be the people who will rule... something which has not happened in Cuba after 20 years, or in Poland, after 35 years, or in Russia after 63 years. These countries have not seen the abundance of material goods which Wheelock promised for our people within a few years.

The rulers are the ones who interpret the needs of the people and their ideas on certain things such as expenditures for weapons, the capitalization of the state, maintaining an ever growing army, and so forth, have preference over the basic and real needs of the workers.

Commander Wheelock was right to ask for moderation from those people who regret the death of Jorge Salazar and to explain the need to produce, maintain an atmosphere of unity, show understanding in the Nicaraguan family and avoid quarrels. It is unfortunate that the first premises he mentioned, such as the refusal to hold elections, are the ones which really destroy the atmosphere of unity, ruin production and produce the quarrels which he wishes to avoid.

However, it was definitely and clearly established for once and for all that Commander Wheelock is the best speaker of the nine and of the National Reconstruction Government junta.

MEXICO REASSERTS SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUAN REGIME

PA240215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2218 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Nov (AFP)--Mexico has officially reasserted its intention to maintain its support for the Nicaraguan revolution and has said that it will triumph over reactionaries, just like the Mexican revolution did.

The Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua, Julio Zamora Batis, spoke at a rally held at the Managua sports center to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Mexican revolution.

Commanders Tomas Borge and Victor Tirado spoke for the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] directorate. Tirado is of Mexican birth but is a nationalized Nicaraguan.

"The armed stage is the painful part of the social process." Ambassador Zamora Batis said, "but the revolution is the constant presence of the people in government decisions, in the reasons behind them and in their implementation."

Zamora added that Mexico follows an institutional revolutionary process which, after having nationalized all foreign investments and reduced them to a minority level, is now striving to bring education to everyone, as well as to continue the agrarian reform for which Emiliano Zapata's followers gave their lives.

"Nicaragua," the ambassador said in conclusion, "will prevail in spite of all pressures and Mexico, as has been stated by its president, Jose Lopez Portillo, is confident that a new society will be built here."

JAPANESE, OTHER BANKS NEGOTIATE ON FOREIGN DEBT

OW220412 Tokyo KYODO in English 0248 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] New York, Nov 21 (KYODO)--A total of 115 Western and Japanese banks have tentatively agreed with the Nicaraguan Government to ease conditions on repayment of dollar 582 million worth of credits to the Central American nation, banking sources here said Friday.

The sources said an official agreement would be signed by mid-December. They said the tentative agreement calls for the Nicaraguan Government to pay the interest on its debts at an annual rate of 1.75 percent above the bank-to-bank rate in London over the 12 years after a five-year moratorium.

This was part of the dollar 1,600 million foreign debts the present military junta inherited last year when it seized power from the Somoza regime. The sources said, however, negotiations on repayment of the remainder have yet to be made.